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Book Notices.

PENNSYLVANIA—THE KEYSTONE. A SHORT HISTORY. By Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. Philadelphia, 1914. 12mo, 316 pp., with 133 illustrations. Published by the Christopher Sower Co. Price \$1.00.

The purpose of this work is to place within easy reach of the public an outline history of Pennsylvania, from the first settlement to the present time, and it is fortunate that it has been written by that most loyal of Pennsylvanians, former Governor Pennypacker. His work is marked as much by sound historical knowledge of the great achievements of the State as by his power of their clear and logical presentation, the result of many years of original research. He makes clear the causes which led to the settlement of Pennsylvania; explains the high-minded purposes of her founder; traces the movements of the Dutch, Swedes, English, Welsh, Germans, French-Huguenots and Scotch-Irish who settled on her soil, and shows what they accomplished religiously, educationally, politically, industrially, in agriculture, commerce, science, art, in war by land and sea, in finance, in manufactures, and in literature; and also shows how often they blazed a path for the nation to follow, how they saved the nation in time of trial, extended it in time of peace, and fortified it at all times. Governor Pennypacker corrects some influences of sectional education that are ignorantly unintentional or openly hostile and harmful to Pennsylvania and a misconception of American history. Among others he calls attention to the fact that the Bostonians adopted word for word the earlier Philadelphia resolutions against the tax on tea; that Washington's public career was mainly passed in Pennsylvania, that the greatest battlefields from the time of the Revolution to the Civil War were within her borders, that General Meade saved the Union at Gettysburg, and that Robert Morris, Stephen Girard, Edward W. Clark and Jay Cooke financed all the nation's important wars. The first medical school, the first law school, the first hospital, the first subscription library, the first turnpike, the first art academy in America, were Pennsylvania institutions, and that Bartram, Leidy and Cope were among the world's greatest scientists.

Governor Pennypacker has infused into his work a spirit that inspires enthusiasm, and there is no citizen of Pennsylvania who would not be the wiser for reading his history, for it will stimulate pride and a deeper interest in the part the State has had in the making of the Nation.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW. Vol. I, No. 1, June, 1914. Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, Managing Editor.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association, in addition to annually publishing a volume of Proceedings, has undertaken the publication of the Review, a quarterly under the editorial supervision of Prof. Clarence W. Alvord and a board of eight editors. Table of Contents: The United States and Mexico, 1835-1837, by Dr. Eugene C. Barker, of the University of Texas; Review of McMaster's History of the People of the United States, by Dr. Carl R. Fish, University of Wisconsin; Historical Activities in the old Northwest and Eastern Canada, 1913-1914, by Dr. Solon J. Buck, University of Illinois; Louisiana as a Factor in American Diplomacy, 1795-1800, by Dr. J. A. James, Northwestern University. Subscription, \$3.00 per year, should be sent to Clarence S. Paine, Secretary-Treasurer, Lincoln, Nebraska.

GEORGE III AND CHARLES FOX. By the Right Honorable Sir George O. Trevelyan. The Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. announce that the second and final volume of this work is in preparation and will shortly appear. It brings to a close the series of six volumes, of which the

first four are entitled "The American Revolution." The forthcoming volume contains a narrative of the events in England and on the continent of Europe, which had a bearing upon the struggle in America, and it tells the story of Gen. Nathaniel Greene and the war in the Carolinas, of Dr. Franklin and John Adams in Paris, and the campaign of Yorktown.

FIRE MARKS OF AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. By Harrold E. Gillingham. Philadelphia, 1914. 8vo, pp. 40. Illustrated.

Strange as it may seem, that of the many fire insurance companies organized in the United States, there are but seven in existence now which were organized prior to 1800; and four of these are in Philadelphia, viz.

The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses by Fire (purely mutual), organized April 13, 1752. In 1781 this company resolved not to insure or reinsure houses before which trees were planted. This, however, was changed in 1810, and houses with trees before them were accepted. The company has long been familiarly known as the "Hand in Hand," from its Fire Mark of four hands united.

The Mutual Assurance Company for Insuring Houses from loss by fire within the City of Philadelphia, organized October 21, 1784, in part through the dissatisfaction among insurers from the action of the Contributionship, with regard to insuring houses with trees before them. The Fire Mark of the company is a green tree cast in lead and mounted on a wooden shield.

The North America, organized in 1792, and chartered as a stock company April 14, 1794. It is probably the oldest stock insurance company in the United States. The company has had two Fire Marks: that adopted in 1794, "a wavy star of six points," cast in lead and mounted on wood. In 1796 a new badge was approved: oval in shape, "an eagle rising from a cloud," all in gilt.

The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania of Philadelphia was chartered April 18, 1794. This company is not known to have used a Fire Mark. Mr. Gillingham has collected much interesting and valuable data on Fire Marks, which, with the illustrations, makes an attractive and handy book of reference.

TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA. REPORT No. 10. 1913. With maps and illustrations.

This is a survey of the Broad Top coal field by Dr. James H. Gardner, which coal field located in the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon, is totally isolated from all other coal fields, and lying between the anthracite and bituminous basins, the character of the coal is known as semi-bituminous. The object of this report is to supply a demand by the public for more detailed and authentic information regarding its extent, its value, its development, and more especially the possibilities it offers as a future coal supply. It is not definitely known when local mining first began in the Broad Top fields. One tradition is, that certain Tories during the Revolution took up their abode in the region and were the first to make use of coal in that field. It is known however that some years prior to 1800 coal was mined in a small way locally.

GENEALOGY OF THE VIRGINIA FAMILY OF LOMAX. Chicago, 1913. Rand, McNally & Co. 4to, pp. 79. Illustrated. Price in cloth, \$7.00.

The genealogy of the Lomax family will interest many persons claiming a Virginia ancestry. It contains data a large part of which has been gathered from original records, and never before printed. Among the family connections are included the Lunsford, Wormerley, Micou, Roy, Corbin, Eltonhead, Tayloe, Plater, Addison, Tasker, Burford,

Wilkinson, Griffin, Gwynor, Lindsay, Payne, Presley, Thornton, Savage, Wellford, Randolph, Isham, and Gates. The illustrations comprise reproductions of family portraits and coats of arms.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY NUMBER 22. 1914. 8vo, pp. xxxvii 286. Illustrated.

The publications of this society, rich in historical material, admirably selected by the Committee on Publications from the contributions of its members, have always borne a well-merited reputation among antiquarians and others interested in American Jewish history. Among the contributions in this connection in the volume under notice are the following: Judah Morris, first instructor in Hebrew at Harvard University, by L. M. Friedman; the Chapters of Isaac the Scribe, by Samuel Oppenheim; the original Scott's Rebecca, by Dr. Joseph Jacobs; correspondence of Jews with President Martin Van Buren, by A. M. Friedenberg; America in Hebrew Literature, by Rev. Dr. M. Silber; Life Hon. Henry M. Phillips, by J. Bunford Samuel; Jews in the legal and medical profession in America prior to 1800, by L. Hühner, and Notes on American Jewish History, by Rev. D. de S. Pool. "Notes" and "Necrology" are new and important features in this volume. An excellent index is of great usefulness to the student.

THE WHIG PARTY IN THE SOUTH. By Arthur Charles Cole, Ph.D., Washington, D. C. 1913. pp. 367. Maps.

The Whig party was the successor of the old Federalist and National Republican parties, and its Southern wing constituted at all times a powerful minority of the voting strength of that section capable of being converted by unusual exertions and under favoring circumstances into at least a temporary majority. At the beginning of the thirties, the Southern Whigs were part of a large anti-Jackson opposition organization which included the State rights element and a good proportion of the planting class. In spite of a natural hostility to what came to be considered as Whig policy and Whig measures, by the election of 1844, the party had been brought into harmony with the program formulated by Clay. The slavery issue forced them to act cautiously in the face of the anti-slavery inclinations of the Northern wing. A steady conservatism made them the opponents of radical Southern movements and the advocates of compromise. But their activity in response to these motives and the growing anti-slavery radicalism in the Northern wing rendered them unfit to act as the champion of the slave power. A steady decline, accelerated by developments in the campaign of 1852, led to their downfall in the South. Attempts were made to revive the defunct party, most successfully in the form of the Know Nothing party, which were continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, when the barriers of party lines were swept aside. Of the merit and value of Dr. Cole's essay there can, we believe, be little doubt; it is sure to be used and to last.

PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for the year 1913-1914. Vol. XIII. Edited by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A. Wilkes-Barre, Penna. 1914. 8vo, pp. 242. Illustrated.

This volume is another interesting and valuable contribution to the history and archeology of the Wyoming Valley, which through the activities of the society is being judiciously developed. Following the reports of its officers is a paper by Nelson H. Darton of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, "Some features of the Quaternary Deposits in the Wyoming Valley region," illustrated with maps of the buried valley of the Susquehanna river and other illustrations, the results of some geological in-

vestigations. "Proof that Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal was first shipped from the Wyoming Valley," by William Griffith, shows by recorded statistics, that the credit given to the Lehigh region for the beginning of the coal trade, is due to the Wyoming district. "Some modern views of the Federal Constitution," by Prof. John L. Stewart, of Lehigh University, will interest all students of history. "The beginning of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania," by Oscar J. Harvey, who has succeeded the late Dr. F. C. Johnson as Historiographer of this society; and Dr. Hayden's "Echoes of the massacre of Wyoming," in which he proves that Queen Esther was present at the massacre, are valuable contributions to local history. "A study of North Appalachian Indian Pottery," by Christopher Wren, Curator of Archeology of the society, is an important development, properly illustrated, which will attract the attention of all interested in the subject. Biographical sketches of former officers Dr. F. C. Johnson and Sidney R. Miner, late Recording Secretary, are deserved memorials. A good index will aid the reader.

HOW TO TEACH AMERICAN HISTORY. A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS. By John W. Wayland, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1914. 8vo, pp. 339. Price \$1.10 net.

The purpose of this book is intended for use as a text-book in normal schools, teacher-training classes, and teachers' institutes, and as a handbook for the teacher and student in school or at home. The principles discussed are believed to be true of history in general, but the application throughout has been made to American history and to the study and teaching of history in American schools. The style is simple and intelligible and technical terms have largely been avoided. The methods suggested are the outgrowth of many years experience as an educationist. The book lists and foot notes information is of practical value and the complete index appended will be found a useful feature.

ANNALS OF THE SWEDES ON THE DELAWARE. By Rev. John Curtis Clay. Third edition with an introduction by Henry S. Henschen. Chicago, 1914. pp. 170. Illustrated. Price \$1.10 by mail.

The first edition of Rev. Mr. Clay's *Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware* was published in 1835, and a second edition in 1858. Both editions have practically disappeared in circulation for some years. The Swedish Historical Society of America has published this new edition, with an introduction, and the constitution, by-laws, officers and members of the society. The book is neatly printed and bound.

ESSAYS POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL. By Hon. Charlemagne Tower. Philadelphia, 1914. 8vo, pp. 306. Maps.

Contents. "The European Attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine;" read before the American Society of International Law, at Washington, D. C., 1914. "The Treaty Obligations of the United States relating to the Panama Canal;" read before the American Philosophical Society, 1913. "Diplomacy as a Profession;" "Some Modern Developments of International Law;" read before the Law Academy, Philadelphia, 1909. "Lord Cornwallis in America." "The Relations of the United States to Arbitration for the Settlement of International Disputes." "General Howe's Campaigns in the Revolutionary War."

These essays, political and historical, are the result of a large experience enjoyed by Mr. Tower in the diplomatic service, where he had notable opportunities for forming a sound judgment on international questions, and as a thoughtful student of American history. They are valuable because their subjects are all live subjects of grave moment, and thought-provoking. The historical essays are equally interesting and prepared with the same thoroughness and skill.

HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CATASAUQUA, PENNSYLVANIA, WITH A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE SCHOOLS OF HANOVER TOWNSHIP IN THE OLDEN TIME. By James B. Laux and Charles R. Horn. Catasauqua, 1914. 8vo, pp. 151. Illustrated.

The authors of this work have not confined their labors to a mere survey of the development of the public schools of Catasauqua and the methods of teaching, but they deal with their subject historically. The pages devoted to Hanover township, of which for more than half a century Catasauqua was a part, are interesting and the chapters which contain the biographical sketches of the school directors and teachers are well-deserved tributes to their devoted services. The Statistical Tables, compiled with care and labor, tell the story of the common schools of the county. The work, while it will have a large local appreciation, is also a valuable contribution to the history of the common-school system of the Commonwealth.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES. By Henry Omwake Hanesburg, 1912. 8vo, pp. 192.

These papers and addresses in morals and religion, education, politics, farming and fruit growing, with some reminiscences, have been selected from the author's large contributions to the secular and religious press, which cover a wide range of subjects. The introductory chapter gives a genealogical account of the family which left the Palatinate for Pennsylvania in 1729 and settled in Lancaster county and later in the Cumberland Valley of Franklin county, where the author was born in 1830. He was a man of varied activities, for sixteen years he taught school, and did much to improve the educational conditions of the community, for three terms served as school director, was elected County Commissioner, and devoted much time to agriculture and fruit growing. A son is the president of Ursinus College.